

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3521.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP £21,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick, Esq.—Chairman.
Adolf von André, Esq. F. D. Sasseon, Esq.
Egbert Ivenson, Esq. H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Keswick | The Hon. C. P. Chater.
H. Hopplus, Esq. a.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama;

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained
on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [887]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED £1,100,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 Months 3 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Subscribed Capital 500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
H. Stoltzoff, Esq. Chief Manager.
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.).
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 "

Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [188]

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.
ENDOWMENT
ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:

(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.

(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.

(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRANK W. WATTS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1893. [895]

THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 21st August, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1893.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 21st August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DODWEIL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [1747]

SOUTH-BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underwriters are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [415]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. £633,333-33-

EQUAL TO £118,000-00.

RESERVE FUND £118,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LIN SING, Esq. LO YEK MOON, Esq.

LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [869]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE FUND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Egbert Ivenson, Esq. H. D. Stewart, Esq.
David McLean, Esq.

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [188]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NOW READY.

PRICE \$2.50.

DOLLARS AND STERLING

EXCHANGE TABLES,

AT DIFFERENT RATES

FROM 2/- TO 3/-

ASCENDING BY ONE SIXTEENTH OF A PENNY.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

PUBLISHERS.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1893. [189]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE FUND.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the BOARD of TRUSTEES of the above FUND, is hereby called for MONDAY, the 14th August, 1893, at 5.15 o'clock at the MASONIC HALL.

A. OUD, GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1893. [189]

Intimations.

Intimations.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A BLACK TERRIER PUP with White Spot on chest, answering to "DEVIL". Reward on returning same to Government Civil Hospital.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1893. [190]

VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOLS,

"CRAIGENGOWER," CAINE ROAD.

THESE SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED for the New Term on MONDAY, 14th instant.

HEAD MASTER.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1893. [189]

N O T I C E .

I HAVE Resumed Charge of The Hongkong Telegraph. R. FRASER-SMITH, Editor & Proprietor.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [189]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

N O T I C E .

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of this Company will be TRANSFERRED on which the Calls on the NEW SHARES standing in the same Name remain Unpaid.

By Order,

R. LYALL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [189]

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R. LYALL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [189]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

N O T I C E .

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,

\$75 PER MONTH

for BOARD and LODGING in ROOMS facing Pedder Street or to the Eastward.

FURNISHED ROOMS without Board

\$45 Per Month.

Apply to Manager and/or Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1893. [189]

N O T I C E .

SHIPPING.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain J. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 11th August, 1893. [190]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"SAGAMI MARU,"

will be despatched for the above named Ports on THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS,

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

THE PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Water made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

[38]
MORPHINE V. OPIUM.

During the past month investigations have been instituted by the *Hongkong Telegraph* in reference to the practice of morphine injection among the Chinese; the most searching enquiries have been conducted on a thoroughly impartial basis, and complete and reliable data have been collected by personal observation, as we did not wish to tackle such an important problem in social economy with second-hand evidence or biased reports.

The facts are briefly stated. Morphine has long been known in China, in the form of pills, introduced primarily by medical men and missionaries in order to wean opium victims from their vice; but now practically the morphine habit has become a distinct weakness side by side with opium, and those who use either to excess are equally hopeless sufferers; though, in both cases, we have met many cases of use without abuse—certainly 19 out of 20 do not appear to suffer any more than confirmed tea-drinkers.

The injection business is quite a recent innovation; a year ago there was not a single place of regular resort for such treatment. The practice was known in Shanghai, however, and some six months ago it was brought to light in Hongkong. There are now some twenty houses where a regular trade is done, a few of them being in the villages, but most, of course, in the densely crowded districts of Tai-ping-shan and Sai-ying-poon. On an average, each house has about fifty clients, who come morning and evening, for one dose before work and one after—just as do the workmen with their beer. A few of them are wretchedly debilitated specimens—probably the healthiest man in the world would be sick after living a month in a Chinatown hotel, even without opium, morphine, or beer—but the majority are very ordinary-looking coolies. Men above the coolie class indulge at their own homes. The total takings of the morphine-injection divans may be estimated at nearly \$1,000 a month, representing a proportionate loss to the dealers in opium (which is three or four times as costly). Besides this, the Hongkong chemists do an immense morphine trade in the coast ports of China. At present the law provides absolutely no direct supervision or restriction.

So much for the facts. We could draw horrible pictures, if we wished, or lovely ones either, but as we prefer sense to sensations we leave the facts unvarnished. It has been alleged that opium-smokers who take to morphine injections, hoping to break off from the one vice, become worse victims of the other. There may be cases of that sort, but we have not seen them. What we have seen is a healthy, robust, bright and intelligent Chinaman, covered all over with old—not, "old"—injection scars, but completely cured both of opium and of morphine. He told us most emphatically (unless our interpreter lied) that he had been a very bad opium case, but by gradually diminishing doses of morphine he was completely cured, and now never felt the slightest temptation either way; he was the proprietor of one divan we visited, and if he was a victim all the time in spite of his story, he certainly did seem to be as happy as any man. Many others we questioned closely, and in every case the story was the same. If we were deceived, it must have been a wonderfully clever trick—superhuman, in fact.

If, however, the statements of all the coolies whom we questioned, all alike, may be relied on, then to the Chinese coolie at any rate morphine injections are not a dangerous fascination, whatever they may be to silly, half-European or the giddy butterflies of Western Society. Of course, the new practice threatens to largely diminish the Opium Revenue, which has already had so many other nails driven into its coffin. For this reason the Hongkong Government is at present considering the question, as the Opium Farmer has petitioned against the toleration of the morphine houses. In fact, we believe the Attorney-General is now engaged in drafting an Ordinance for that purpose. (Judging from precedent, morphine is safe enough if that is all it has to fear!) However, there was in 1890 a test case in Singapore, wherein it was held by the Supreme Court that morphine, as a product of opium, in the eyes of the law must come within the Opium Ordinances. This would seem to obviate the need of any strenuous overwork on the Attorney-General's part. Perhaps it would interest Exeter Hall and Mr. Granville Sharp—to know of this alleged cure for opium, and of the danger of its suppression.

"**JAPAN.**"—Cheap labour in both countries

TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, August 11th.
President Cleveland's supporters have postponed any definite action pending further discussion in the Senate and House of Assembly, thereby hoping to facilitate some agreement.

CHOLERA.

MADRID, August 14th.
Cholera is spreading extensively in Russia, and has also broken out in Naples.

TYphoon Warning.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Señor Don Ordoño de Zugasti, Spanish Consul at this port, for the following telegram:

MANILA, August 11th.
Fresh depression in the Pacific eastward of Manila.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Pinang Gazette* says that riots are again imminent in the Kulin district owing to the Opium Farm having run short of the drug for coolie consumption.

HOLDING HIS OWN.—Old Subscriber (to editor)
Can you lend me \$5? Editor.—We cannot.
Old Subscriber—Paper not doing much, eh?
Editor.—Well, we're holding our own.

It is asserted that the \$100,000,000 worth of gold now mined annually is not nearly enough to meet the world's rapid by growing requirements. The yearly wastage of this precious metal is enormous.

DAMNED rumour says that the elephant was in

great form as chief attraction at the Belljoss' "amboree" at the Peak residence of the Hon. Mr. E. R. Belljoss—adjoining Mountaine Lodge—yesterday afternoon.

Trig British steamer *Tarlar*, Capt. Rochester, which arrived at Singapore on the 9th inst., reported that the Austrian Lloyd's steamship *Orion* had been ashore on the Blenheim Shoal, but got off safely after a delay of four hours. Both ships are now here.

This name wore a painful expression as she entered the room where the anxious husband paced nervously to and fro. "Tell me the worst, nurse," he exclaimed, "don't keep me in suspense." "I will, sir," replied the nurse, "it's twins."

Rev. Doolittle Dubbs—I am going home next month.

Snips.—For your health!
Rev. D. D.—Oh, No! I need a two-story extension to my house and I'll raise a fund for an Orphan Asylum!

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? That does not assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not that, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.

On the Peak Tramway:

Old Soak—Blech, old chap, what ingredients make up high-toned society in Hongkong nowadays?

Berlin Biet—Vell, vun bogus and busted Bank (director) rum millinery and two pairs of trousers.

Campante, from New York to Queenstown, etc., accompanied by the crew of the Fecunditas semi-buoyant coal of Virginia, with which the Cuban and White Star lines have been supplied at New York for some time past. This coal contains by analysis about 26% per cent of pure carbon.

At considerable efforts, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, we have secured an abstract from the Government's expense book.

The abstract admirably illustrates the possi-

bility of:

May 1, 1893.
\$100,000—To deport Chinese.

May 20, 1893.
Balance of fund—Chinese still with us—\$16,000.

Memorandum: "Everything goes" (but the Chinese).

"THE suspension of free coinage in India," says ex-Governor N. O. Murphy, of Arizona, "was part of a deep-laid plan of England to force gold to a premium, which would help that country.

In self-protection and retaliation I think this country ought to slap a high tariff on all goods made in England, especially those which come into competition with American labour. This would be one form of retaliation. We can make everything we need. The general sentiment in Arizona seems to be in favour of the coining of silver. This opinion is held by Mark Smith, our delegate in Congress."

THE following appears in the *Pinang Gazette* of the 4th inst.:—"Between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night, a European named von Böhlen von Holzhausen, lodging in the Eastern and Oriental Hotel, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. On hearing the shot, some of the other inmates rushed up to his room and found the man lying prostrate on the floor, bleeding from a wound in the left shoulder, and making efforts to reach the revolver, which was not far from him. The police were at once sent for and the man was conveyed to the General Hospital. One of the boys of the hotel was also sent along with him, suffering from a swollen mouth, caused by his having chewed some kind of caustic by mistake."

In the House of Commons on the 10th ult., Hon. Geo. Curzon, who has lately been "globetrotting" in the Far East, asked the Under-Secretary for India the following idiotic questions:

"Whether the Government will include among the subjects to be inquired into by the Royal Commission on Opium, the allegation that opium has been forced or is now being forced by the British Government upon China, and the consequent moral responsibility of the British Government; whether it will be issued in the name of the Queen or of the Viceroy; and whether its sittings will be confined to India, or will take place both in this country and in India." Needless to say the answer received by Mr. Curzon, who has been earning a cheap notoriety in the London press by speculative generalities on Far Eastern affairs with which he has no practical acquaintance, was of a purely negative character.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893.

Mr. C. C. Lewis held an inquest at the Liverpool Arms on Monday afternoon on the body of William Ira Raby, of 32, Florence-street, Plaistow, captain of the steamship *Falak*, which traded on the Chinese coast.—Ira Raby, the widow, stated that deceased left England about ten years ago, and had kept up a correspondence regularly since that time. About a month ago he wrote from San Francisco that he was coming home on sick leave. He arrived about midnight on Sunday (8th), and said he felt queer. His son assisted him to bed, and he asked for a drink of water. He refused to eat. After about an hour he told witness he felt ill, and asked her to get up and send for a doctor. Dr. Webster came and prescribed for him, but he died on Sunday. He had previously told his wife he believed he had a tumor on the liver. Dr. Webster deposed that he found the deceased suffering from hemorrhage. Trepheted him, but when he called again the man had died. A post-mortem examination showed that there was a large abscess in the cavity of the liver, and this had burst, causing death.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE COST OF MINING SILVER.

A great many partial statements have been made, says the San Francisco *Call*, as to the relative cost of producing gold and silver. If that relative cost could be correctly ascertained and made permanent the true ratio between the two metals would thereby be found. Our law presumes that one ounce of silver can be produced at the cost of producing one ounce of gold. This relation may hold good one year or period of years, but in a long course of time there will be wide variations. It is known that for some years after the discovery of gold in California and Australia the cost of producing gold fell below that of silver. In other words, for several years it cost less to produce one ounce of gold than to produce sixteen ounces of silver. From 1849 to 1873 when the silver dollar was dropped from the list of American coins, the cost of producing gold was less than the cost of producing silver in the legal ratio. Consequently no silver coin of full legal weight was minted. For a long period of years up to the time when the coining of silver dollars was stopped by law, their coinage had been stopped by the high price of silver bullion. The relative amount of silver and gold produced in the last ten years indicates that silver is now being produced at less cost, on the 16-to-1 ratio, than gold. But it does not follow that this condition will be permanent. The gold-advocates have attempted to show that silver can be produced at less than its present gold value—less than about 60 cents an ounce. These estimates are based on the output of some few productive mines, where work is being done on the most favorable conditions. But all silver mines have their periods of non-productiveness. No account is taken in these estimates of the cost of putting the mines in working order. The cost of mining and milling ore, when a body of rich material has been located, is the basis of these estimates. Still, it is possible that the true ratio of silver to gold is higher than sixteen to one. It may be eighteen, or even twenty. The true ratio must be found by striking an average through a long series of years. The silver-producers can afford to take the chances of ratio in the absence of legislation depriving silver of any of its important functions.

THE PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

MITCHELL SHOWS UP CORBETT.

The San Francisco *Evening Post* of July 13th has the following:-

Charley Mitchell has been heard from. In a letter to the *World* he calls Corbett down and accuses him of trying to avoid keeping his contract with him to fight in December. Following is the communication:-

LONDON, July 7th.

To the Editor of the *World*: I have read in the columns of the *World* recently a vast amount of gush from James Corbett. Now, I travelled 6,000 miles to make a match with him, and we each have \$2,000 posted to bind it. We both agreed that the fight should take place in December, as he would not fight sooner, although he had previously stated that he was willing to meet me on my arrival in America. The only club articles that I have seen were those of New Orleans, where Charles Noel, President of the Crescent City Athletic Club, asked me to put my name to the Club's articles. He said the Crescent City Club would give us a big purse as any organization, and I signed them provisionally; that is to say, if Corbett would not agree to them that they would not be binding upon me. Now, as regards his fighting Peter Jackson in November, he can do so as he pleases. But if he should suffer defeat, I certainly will have no use for him. I shall be in America early in September. I will sign the articles then, or if it will be more satisfactory, I am perfectly willing to sign them here if they are forwarded to me. Up to the present time I had thought that Corbett meant business and was a fair and square man in all his dealings. Now, however, I feel certain that he desires to avoid meeting me. The Columbian Athletic Club, or any other athletic club in America where the authorities will not interfere with the match, will suit me. I trust I will hear no more of Corbett's babbling until I reach Chicago, where it will be much easier to answer in person or otherwise.

(Signed) CHARLES MITCHELL.

A perusal of Mitchell's letter leads to the conclusion that he is right and shows that Corbett has been endeavouring to secure a lot of glory at the Englishman's expense. He and Brady have been doing a lot of loud bragging in securing Mitchell of cowardice and incapacity. Now that the master has been divested of all verbiage and things are seen in their true light, the fact is presented that Corbett is the one if any, who is desirous of avoiding a fight. The Californian may as well conclude at once that Mitchell means business and will be in the ring ready to fight at the proper time, and he will be prepared to give a good account of himself too. The champion will probably win, but he will know he has been in a fight before he gets through, for he will be pitted against a man fully as courageous as himself.

Jim Corbett is a frost in Chicago. It will be remembered that the great pup had a cold time when he was in F. I. C. a few weeks ago, and it appears that the cold has not left him. He went to Chicago, when the sun blazed down in torrid heat, but even that glowing sun could not thaw him out. He is still suffering from the effect of a cold and unappreciative public. He has moved from the Haymarket to the Midway Plaza, but is proving an idler in the camp of the fakirs, as the boxing kangaroo holds the people and is drawing in the money. By this time the Californian must almost feel frayed. A collection of tropical butterflies and moths resided in the London Zoological Gardens was recently exhibited in rooms of the Royal Society. The growing of date-palms in the interior of Australia is being tried with fair success, some of the young trees having been sent over from the Shambas.

John Geddes, of New South Wales, is negotiating with the German Army authorities for the use of their arsenals.

Madame de Valmy, a foreign champion of women's rights, has started a crusade for the admission of female writers to the French Academy.

SURGICAL MARVELS.

The constant aim of surgery is to reduce the rate of mortality in certain dangerous operations, and with this object experiments are going on all the while. These experiments are often continued for a long period of time upon the dead body before being once tried on a living subject. This was the case with a new operation, which was tried for the first time in New York. This operation, which is just now exciting the attention of the surgical world, is called symphysiotomy, and it is said to be hardly less dangerous than the one for which it was supposed to be a substitute. It was intended to take the place of the improved Cesarean operation.

Symphysiotomy consists of splitting the bones of the pelvis. It was tried twice in Philadelphia since the first operation of the kind in this country, which took place here, and it was not followed by any disastrous result. Increted him, but when he called again the man had died. A post-mortem examination showed that there was a large abscess in the cavity of the liver, and this had burst, causing death.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

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NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.

Japan publishes 92 dailies and 175 other periodicals.

Canada has 94 dailies, 576 weeklies and 132 monthlies.

Persia has six newspapers, all in the native language except one in Syriac.

New York State alone has more papers than are published in all the continents of the world south of the equator.

South America has over 4,500 newspapers of all sorts, 200 of which are printed in other languages than Spanish or Portuguese.

In the world there are 4,065 daily newspapers published, of which no fewer than 1,750, or more than a third, are issued in the United States.

The newspapers of the British Isles number 2,772, London alone sending out 496 of these. The monthly magazines and reviews of all kinds published in the British Isles total up an additional 1,000.

Germany occupies the second place with regard to the number of daily papers, having 923, besides 2,630 weekly and other papers. The oldest European newspaper still published is the *Post Zeitung* of Frankfort, which dates from 1616.

Paris has twelve more dailies than London, New York, Philadelphia and Boston combined. The Parisian papers, of which there are 141 altogether, are generally distinguished by having larger circulations than those of all other cities.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Italy's army costs £6,000,000 a year. Italy is adopting centralized railway system. The unaccustomed cannot run away. Influence has practically died out in London. England is abolishing second-class railway carriage.

The Salvation Army has invaded thirty-five countries.

American bicycles are being sold on the Island of Java.

The tallest man in the Prussian Army is 6 feet 7½ inches high.

The cable from Europe to the Azores will be laid in September.

A Birmingham house supplies foreign potentiates with crowns.

Over one-fifth of the families of workingmen in Glasgow live in single rooms.

The French are already considering a site for the International Exhibition of 1900.

Pilgrims to Melrose Abbey are accused of stealing stones as memorials of their visit.

Electricity has been successfully introduced in England and France for purifying sewage.

A 25 per cent. cut in wages was lately announced for 400,000 coal miners in England.

The German Government does not think it necessary to give the requested aid to farmers.

An iceberg about 600 feet in height was recently floating about on the coast of Iceland.

Farmers in Prussia are appealing to the Government for relief, owing to the fodder famine.

The quickest time ever made by a steamer between Hongkong and England was twenty-four days.

The Russian Government has obtained the Shah's consent to a recitation of the Khorasan frontier.

Princess May's wedding ring was made from a half-ounce nugget of pure gold, the gift of Welsh miners.

The dome of the new Observatory now in course of erection at Greenwich will be made of paper mache.

Refrigerators and every means for keeping meat are now erected in the chief French fortresses and cities.

The London *Times* says there have been 700 deaths from cholera in the southern part of France since May.

Seven hundred live larks constituted the queer present lately sent by the King of Italy to the German Emperor.

At a sale of mummies held in London recently the prices ranged from £45 to £120, according to the state of preservation.

A meteorological station has been established at Tiberias, Palestine, a place 683 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea.

A type of firearm has been invented in England by which compressed gas is utilized instead of powder as a propelling force.

The Kaiser of Germany has ordered the discharge of all the royal servants who voted for Socialist candidates for the Reichstag.

The Queen Regent of Spain is a fine swimmer, and her remarkable feats in the water are daily witnessed by crowds at San Sebastian.

Miss Sybil Sanderson, who has created with great success the little role in *Phryne*, has been engaged at the Grand Opera House, Paris.

During the nine years from 1884 to 1892, inclusive, 216 persons were sentenced to death in England and Wales for the crime of murder.

A collection of tropical butterflies and moths recently exhibited in rooms of the Royal Society.

The growing of date-palms in the interior of Australia is being tried with fair success, some of the young trees having been sent over from the Shambas.

John Geddes, of New South Wales, is negotiating with the German Army authorities for the use of their arsenals.

Madame de Valmy, a foreign champion of women's rights, has started a crusade for the admission of female writers to the French Academy.

SURGICAL MARVELS.

M. Zola told the Students' Association of Paris that he intends to devote the remainder of his life "to the defence of the social ideas which he cherishes."

The marriage of Prince George and the Princess May is the fifteenth marriage of a direct descendant of Queen Victoria which has occurred during her reign.

The first whaleback to be built in England under the American patent was launched at Sunderland and June 13th. She is 320 feet long and of 3,500 tons.

Dr. Lompos finds that the skulls of Italians which are to be used for the study of the human skeleton have a per cent less than the usual capacity. Dr. Bordin reports the reverse conditions.

During excavations in the River Dee, at Carrog, Llangollen, the remains were discovered of an ancient church destroyed by floods in the sixteenth century.

The quickest passage on record between Australia and England was made in May by the P. & O. steamer *Himalaya*. The passage took only twenty-five days.

During the recent fighting on the Kashmire frontier, when the British troops defeated the rebellious *Hunzis*, the natives used bullets of garnets encased in lead.

The Bishop of Chester's bill for the introduction of the Gothenburg system of dealing with the sale of intoxicating liquors into England was rejected by the House of Lords.

French women have evinced a new desire to be strong, as well as beautiful and handsomely dressed, and have taken up the pursuit of outdoor exercise of the most exacting character.

Paris has a unique exhibition only less attractive than the two salons themselves. This is a collection of portraits and statuettes of the great French writers and journalists of the last 100 years.

A year's return on the shipping of Liverpool shows that the number of vessels using the harbour of that city has decreased by 1,069. The decrease in tonnage is 10,000, and in receipts £67,000.

Impartial writers say that the gold contained in the medals, vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more than the whole of the present European circulation.

Though there is in France no government system of charities, the different charitable institutions have a revenue of \$9,000,000, and last year relieved more than a million and a half of sufferers.

It is reported that the Cherizah Palace, situated on the banks of the Nile, is to be converted into a hotel; that a line of steam ferries is to be plying across from Cairo, and that the Nile is to be tunnelled.

The Australian fallours have had a visible effect on the London season. Carriages are noticeably fewer and many fashionable people use the omnibuses, which run on regular routes all over London.

COUNT Santa Coloma and a Spanish Court exchanged six shots in a duel near Cordova, the other day, when the seconds stopped the duel. Otherwise the cost of ammunition might have been avoided.

In Zanzibar, owing to the abolition of slavery, there is great difficulty in obtaining labourers. This, it is feared, will be felt very much within the next few weeks, when the gathering of the clove crop commences.

In England some forge-workers on strike recently decided they were in the wrong, and, besides going back to work at once, voluntarily paid their employers £25 indemnity for the loss caused by their striking.

Perthshire, where the ladies are becoming adept athletes and expert bicycle riders. One of their fads is to carry Louis XIV canes, some six or seven feet long and stout in proportion.

A medallion to the memory of Jenny Lind is to be placed in Westminster Abbey. The place selected for it is immediately under the statue of Handel. In the Interpretation of whose works Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt found her greatest delight.

An interesting piece of information brought out during the Brussels Conference is the fact that there are at present no less than \$100,000,000 of counterfeit silver money in circulation in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Mme. Paul Bonnemain reached the banks of the Niger after a solitary and adventurous ride through the African bush. She is the wife of a well-known novelist, whom she accompanied to the Dark Continent, taking her little daughter with her.

Among the many noble ladies of England who have "gone into trade" may be numbered Mrs. Arthur Wellesley, a grand-niece of the Duke of Wellington. Mrs. Wellesley and Mrs. Hesketh Smith have opened a fashionable flower shop in Grosvenor street, London.

The newest addition to the British Museum is a bronze figure of a swan, which was found in the sea off the coast of Norway.

The new regulations issued by the municipality of Paris, governing the laying of wires of private electric companies, entirely prohibit the placing of such wires in sewers or other underground conduits located between the curbs, and demand the laying of such wires under the sidewalk.

A fox terrier died a few weeks ago, which had been in the English Army. He was born and bred in India and belonged to the Colonel of the Nubian Lancers. He went with the regiment all through the Afghan campaign, making the great march from Cabul to Candahar.

In the Spanish province of Gerona a fairly pure type of the drowsy race of Morocco and the Atlas has been traced. These people average about 30 feet in height, and are otherwise characterized by a yellow skin, broad, square faces, Mongolian eyes, and red hair of a woolly texture.

The mean temperature of last year recorded at Greenwich Observatory was 48.1 deg.; the highest was 85.9 deg. in the shade on June 10th, and the lowest 17.6 deg. on December 27th. Bright sunshine was recorded for 1,227 hours during the year. The rainfall of the year amounted to 2,233 inches.

The soldiers of the first French Empire are not all dead yet. There remain now in France eleven Medailles de St. Hélène. In 1883 there were 1,000 of them

Intimations.

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Pedder Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LING and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.

Monthly Board for One Person \$15.00

Tiffin \$1.00

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every style.

Breakfast \$0.50

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SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1893. [52]

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TENNIS SHOES, BROWN CANVAS SHOES, SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.
W. D. & H. O. WILL'S CARSTAN, THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
15, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1893. [52]

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THE GENUINE PREPARATIONS are sold by all respectable Perfumers and Druggists.

Illustrated Catalogue sent from Paris Post-free.

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CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS,
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Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and
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Opposite the Telegraph Office.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER,
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches,
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;
and for Voigtlander and Son's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
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No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [694]

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36—Do. Refinery, Quarry Bay.

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2—Dr. Cantile, Queen's Road.

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9—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

11—Hongkong Club.

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27—Holliday, Wise & Co.

32—Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.

38—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

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16—P. & O. N. Co.

60—P. & O. Mess, Mountain View.

53—Mortons, F. von der, Residence.

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24—May, E. C., Residence.

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3—Rowe Factory, West Point.

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49—Shaw & Co., Praya Central.

61—Stevens, G. R., Office.

62—Do. Residence.

56—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.

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In case of FIRE ring up No. 15.

W. STUART HARRISON,
Manager.

Applies to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1893. [52]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER "MONTIARA,"

AS SHE NOW LIES IN KOWLOON BAY.

Length 75 feet.

Breadth 17 feet.

Depth of hold 7 feet.

Registered Tonnage 75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the Montiara has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The Montiara was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with live wood frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and now is in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
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Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [30]

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE
CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-ACHEUNG,"

AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCKS.

THE Engines of the Chop-Achein were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type. Cylinders 20½" and 30½" dia., with a stroke of 28". The Crank Pin is 6½" dia. at the crank pin end, 7" dia. at the journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3½" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2½" dia. Air Pump 1½" dia. by 1¾" stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 1¾" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 1¾" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multimular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Domes on top. Its dia. is 10' 2" by 10' 9" long, external measurements : Furnaces, 2 ft. 7" dia.; Domes, 4' 6" dia. by 4' 6" high; Tubes, 184 in number by 2" ex. dia., 13" stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 1¾" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 1¾" stroke.

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